WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED BY KRIDER & BINGHAM. SALISBURY, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1821. Vol. I.....No. 42.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ⁂Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware, and
Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1a27 J. MURPHY.

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

SUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.——30tf

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. B. BURNHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

30 E & B.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE.—Will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the last Thursday of March next, a tract of LAND of 444 acres, lying on the Yadkin, and known by the name of John S. Long's Ferry. Also, six likely NEGROES, the property of John S. Long, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of Alexander Long, senior, Michael Brown, and others, *vs.* John S. Long.

JNO. BEARD, Sen. *Sheriff.*

January 25, 1821.——34ts

The Celebrated

Horse Napoleon,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August.

Fifty cents to the groom, in every instance.

MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—13w38

DESCRIPTION.—Napoleon is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivaled. M. B.

PEDIGREE.—Sky Scraper, the sire of Napoleon, was got by Col, Holmes's famous imported horse Dare Devil, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by Magnet, out of Hebe; Hebe was got by Chrysolite, out of an own sister to Eclipse. Sky-Scraper's dam was the celebrated running mare Oracle, who was got by Obscurity; his grandam by Celar; his grandam by the imported horse Partner.

Obscurity, Celar and Partner, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. Slow and Easy, the dam of Napoleon, was got by the imported horse Baronet; her dam, called Camilla, was got by Cephalus; her dam, who was sister to Brilliant and Burrel's Traveller, was got by Old Traveller; her grandam by Fearnought, out of Col. Bird's famous imported mare Killister. The above pedigree of Camilla, was given by Gen. Wade Hampton, of S. Carolina, who bred her for Gen. Gunn, of Philadelphia.

Signed, JNO. ALLSTON.

PERFORMANCE.—I do hereby certify, that Napoleon has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the Salisbury turf, beating Branch's Sir Druid, Singleton's bay horse, and Jones's colt; Branch's and Singleton's horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since; and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber intends to remove himself and family to the State of Tennessee, sometime in the fall of 1822, and wishes to make sale of his possessions previous to that time; he takes this method, therefore, to acquaint the public that he will sell, for a fair price, the following tracts and plantations in North-Carolina:

One tract on the Uharee, Randolph county, containing about one thousand acres, with three improvements on the same. This is believed to be as valuable a tract as any in the county, having about 300 acres of first rate river bottom.

One other tract, one mile and a half from the town of Salisbury, containing 500 acres, with a Saw and Grist-Mill on the same, in good repair, and as handsome a situation as any in the neighborhood; containing, likewise, a neat, convenient farm, with good buildings, &c. *Also*, two small tracts of wood land, near to the mill tract, containing about 400 acres, and two other small farms about five miles from the town of Salisbury, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the plantation on which the subscriber now lives, with considerable improvements on the same, containing about 600 acres, some of which is very valuable land.

He will also sell his possessions in the town of Salisbury, viz.: the houses and lot which Mr. Allison now occupies, with seven other unimproved lots in said town.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the abovementioned possessions, is earnestly invited to call on the subscriber, living 5 miles east of Salisbury, Rowan County.

38tf JA. FISHER.

William Curtius,

CONFECTIONER, BAKER, AND DISTILLER,

RETURNS his most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the inhabitants of Salisbury, and its vicinity, for past favors, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues in the above branches, and that all kinds of

Cakes, *Candies,*
Cordials, *Syrups,*
Fruits, *Confectionaries, &c.*

And, also, CRACKERS and light BREAD, will always be found in his shop.

WILLIAM CURTIUS proposes to teach such persons who would wish to learn his business, or some of its various branches, at a moderate price. He flatters himself that parents who wish to see their sons in a profitable line of business, will avail themselves of an opportunity of giving them a good trade, without going through the tedious process and loss of time of common apprenticeships.

Salisbury, Feb. 26.—3w38

☞Merchants from the country will be supplied with any of the above articles as cheap as they can be procured in Charleston.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

RALEIGH, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 20th instant. *Published by order of the Board.*

32tf W. H. HAYWOOD, *Cashier.*

Notice.

WHEREAS on or about the night of the 25th ultimo, my wife MARY eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as it is my determination not to pay one cent of any debt or debts that she may contract. I also forewarn any person from concealing or securing any property of mine that the said Mary may have in her possession, or the law will be put in full force against them.

JNO. FAUST.

March 7, 1820.——4 40

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on or about the 10th inst. a Negro Girl by the name of Sally, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, rather inclined to be fat. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro girl to me in Salisbury. ELIZ. TORES.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1821.——34

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821....Abel Hill *vs.* Frederick F. Alley—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be condemned for payment of said debt.

ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Test. ROANE, *Attorney for Plaintiff.* 3m36.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
CABARRUS COUNTY:

JANUARY Sessions, 1821. John Phifer *vs.* the heirs at law of Martha Ross, deceased; petition for partition of real estate, filed. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that some of the heirs at law of Martha Ross reside without the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the said heirs to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them. Witness John Travis, Clerk of our said court, at Concord, the third Monday in January, Anno Domini 1821, and in the 45th year of our Independence.

6w37 JOHN TRAVIS, *C. C. C. C.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1821. Thomas W. Wilson *vs.* John Hoots; original attachment, summons William Powell as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John Hoots is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to come in at next court, to be held on the last Monday of April for this county, and plead, answer, or demur to said suit, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Copy from the minutes. pt46

Feb. 2, 1821. R. MARTIN, *C. W. C. C.*

State of South-Carolina.

IN EQUITY.

CAMDEN DISTICT, *February Term,* 1821.

Robert Cunningham, Adm'r D. S. Bailey, deceased, *vs.* Peter Smith, jun. et al.—Bill for relief.

THE complainant having filed in this court his bill, among other things, praying that the creditors of Daniel S. Bailey may come in and establish their demands, and receive their proper proportion of the assetts of the said estate, and that he might be discharged from his administration under the direction of this court; and it appearing, to the satisfaction of this court, that the following persons, having demands against the said estate, reside out of this state, viz.: Jane Troy, Peter Smith, Peter Smith, jun. George Hedrick, Henry Frailey, Pearson & Murphey, James Smith, Satterwhite & Travis, Jacob Boe, Thomas Allison, John Frailey, Thomas L. Cowan, Peter W. Smith, Moses A. Locke, Alfred P. Kerr, Clary & Doherty, Anderson Ellis, Gen. Pearson, James Clay, Dr. S. L. Ferrand, Thomas Scott, Robert Woods, Crider, William Dixon, Robert Moore: It is therefore ordered, that the persons above named do appear to the said bill on or before the first day of June next, or in default thereof, an order will be made that the said bill be taken *pro confesso*, as to the said defendants. And it is further ordered, that Sarah Bailey, who resides out of this state, do appear to the said bill before the next court.

JOHN CARTER, *Com. Eq. Camden Dist.*

March 3, 1821.——tJe1 41

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for January Session, 1821.

William A. Erwin & Co. *vs.* Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony deceased—Scire facias to shew cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case.

THE fact having been made appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state, whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for January Session, 1821.

William W. Erwin, Adm'r. of Joseph Patton, dec'd. *vs.* Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs of Philip Anthony, deceased—Scire facias to shew cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case.

THE fact having been made appear, to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state, *Ordered*, therefore, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for January Session, 1821.

John H. Stevelie *vs.* Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs of Philip Anthony, deceased—Scire facias to shew cause why the real estate of Philip Anthony should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case.

THE fact having been made appear, to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state, whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for January Session, 1821.

John H. Stevelie *vs.* Christian Bortles and wife Catharine, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs of Philip Anthony, deceased—Scire facias to shew cause why the real estate of Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case.

IT having been made appear, to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside, beyond the limits of this state, whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

Attest, J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

Wanted,

AN active and intelligent lad, 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. One of correct moral and industrious habits, and who can come well recommended, will meet with suitable encouragement by applying at this office.

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

REMARKS OF MR. WALKER, OF N. C.

In the House of Representatives, on the bill for reducing the Military Peace Establishment.

Mr. WALKER, of North-Carolina, said, at the commencement of the debate he had no intention of taking any part in the discussion on this question: it was his choice, and he would have been content to have given a silent vote; but the course it had taken, and the manner in which it had been agitated, had given it additional importance, and, like all other subjects of a national character, had a tendency to excite the interest and feelings of members, and diffuse its influence throughout the nation, and, as iron sharpens iron, he felt a participation of public feeling, as it passed along, and the few remarks he had to make, although they might not shed much light or have much influence, he felt himself bound to offer.

Sir, by the provision of this bill, we are about to embark in the important business of retrenchment, and he fondly hoped that the representatives of the people, on this proposition, would prove themselves the guardians of their interest; and, although he was disposed, to believe there were favorable symptoms, an impulse of public feeling in this House, to correspond with the principle in reducing our national expenditures, within the provisions of our revenue; yet, in the progress of this inquiry, our prospects are not so promising as could be wished or expected; as the diversity of opinions which appears to be entertained, relative to the measures that should be adopted, seems to be the only impediment in our way. The greatest obstacle which can prevent us from arriving at the object we all wish to accomplish, if there is an inherent weakness, an inefficiency in republics, it must be in a division of their councils, in the want of unanimity in their national policy. From the views taken on this question, it is clearly discovered that our opinions are various. Different directions of policy are pointed out to arrive at the principle. Some gentlemen have strong objections to a reduction of the army, as if it would leave our country defenceless, without physical strength, and liable to be assailed from every quarter. Others are zealously devoted to the establishment of the navy. It must stand unimpaired, not to be touched by unskilful hands. Not one ship or vessel ought to be diminished or spared from the service. Our flag must float on the ocean, not a sail to be taken down. A favorite system seems to prevail with all. We cannot unite in measures to effect a change of so much importance, in which our country is so deeply interested. It is incumbent and indispensably necessary, that some concessions of policy be made; some relinquishment of political opinion on all sides. What is legislation but the surrender of private sentiment for public good? It is peculiarly necessary that, in this redeeming principle, we make some sacrifice; must part with our Delilahs, or we shall not be able to return to the narrow path of economy from which we have deviated. For, unless this course be adopted, all our efforts will be unavailing.

Sir, there are three alternatives presented to our view which must be the result of our deliberation, and one of them we must adopt to rescue our country from the present state of embarrassment. To borrow money, to tax our citizens, or retrench; to borrow money in the sunshine of peace and tranquility, when the desert blossoms as the rose, no foreign wars to encounter, no enemy to contend with, is at variance, and almost irreconcilable with wise and economical legislation. To tax our citizens at such a time, and under auspices so favorable, is a measure that would present an odious and frightful prospect, the people would not bear with it, nor with us in pursuing such a policy. They would hold us accountable for our legislative conduct; our responsibility is pledged. They have confided to us their best interest, and we must return and submit to the tribunal of public opinion.

Sir, we believe to retrench is practicable, and within the reach of the present inquiry. The exhausted state of our Treasury points out the necessity of a radical change in the system of our finances, to provide for the national exigencies without oppressing our citizens, and demands our unremitting endeavors to remedy the evil. But, sir, on this principle, I have no prepossessions to gratify, no personalities in view, no anxious solicitude for any department in preference to another. Let the denunciation be equal and general. If justice is to be the standard by which we are to exercise our judgment in correcting the excesses of government, let it be administered with equal hands. If your army is too large, and exceeds the proper number necessary for the peace establishment, reduce it to such proportion as may be adequate to the present day. If your navy be too extensive or expensive, lessen it, leaving only so many vessels as are necessary for our maritime protection. If there are any or many supernumerary offices created for the purposes of emolument, abolish them: take a skirt from every garment, in order to attempt the prin-

ciple of reduction. We have made our first approach towards the army, as the most formidable branch of our expenditures, consisting of ten thousand men, a number considered at the end of the war barely sufficient to guard our posts and protect the nation from danger. The present bill proposes a reduction of that army to six thousand; and from the view I have taken, I am bound to believe it will safely admit of that reduction without danger or inconvenience to government. In the remarks I am about to make in favor of reducing the army, I trust I shall not be misunderstood as to calculate I entertain any hostile propensities or unfriendly feelings towards the military department. No, sir; I am one of the last men who would attempt to prostrate its honors, or put down military science. I know the sufferings and privations of military men: I venerate the character of a soldier, in the exercise of his profession: in the performance of his duty in defence of his country: but, Mr. Chairman, I have a most high and unqualified respect for the militiaman, the citizen, and the soldier, employed in the humble occupations of domestic life, cultivating his farm, and reaping the fruits of the soil, contributing in his place both to the support and defence of his country; nor do I entertain any fearful apprehensions of the danger of military power from military men, or from any army that could be raised or concentrated in this nation; the people, in their aggregate capacity, having the supreme power wisely placed in their hands, are feelingly alive to all their interests, and will ever, with a watchful and vigilant eye, hold a jealous control over their liberties, and will not suffer any excess in the different establishments of government. Nor do I believe it has ever entered into the speculative view of any of the commanders of our armies, since the commencement of our government, to attempt such an innovation on the liberties of the people. Such an enterprize would be as romantic and disastrous as Don Quixotte bufeting his wind-mill. I believe we have always had the purest military on earth, with the solitary exception of one general officer in the revolutionary war, whose name is too disgraceful and too well known to mention in this place. A Cæsar, a Scylla, a Kooli Khan, could have no place here. Tyrants could not long breathe in our republican atmosphere; but, Mr. Chairman, as much as I venerate and esteem the well disciplined soldiery of my country, it must be confessed they are only the minute-hand to government, auxiliaries called to our assistance and defence in time of war and invasion. It is then, and not till then, they are wanting and really necessary; and could my vision penetrate so far as to discriminate and discern the exact number necessary to be retained in service, was it six, ten, or twenty thousand, that number should have my support, were I convinced they were required for the safety and protection of the nation. But, from what has been presented to our view in the peaceful and tranquil situation of our country, it must be believed that six thousand men are competent to all the purposes of the present peace establishment, and the best guess we can make. Gentlemen opposed to the reduction of the army, advocate the doctrine of maintaining a strong military force in order to be prepared for the event of war. This would be going beyond the bounds of constitutional prescription, which declares that standing armies ought not to be kept up in time of peace, and would only be preparing to be prepared for such a crisis. Should war come as it has come, your regulars would commence hostilites, and begin the conflict.

But, as it has been in the old war of the revolution and in the late war, the militia will have to end the contest, and give the last blow. Sir, the militia is our strong hold and sure pledge; they are recognized as such by all the states; and upon the faith and reliance of the yeomanry of our country, our government was founded, as our support in peace, and defence in war; and experience has assured us that our confidence has not been misplaced. It has been said, in very emphatical language, that the militia will not stand the fire of the cannon, or the point of the bayonet; be it so, in some instances.

> He that in battle runs away,
> May live to fight another day.

But, to where do they retreat? not to the enemy, but to their homes—to the bosom of their country, there to renew their courage, and to recruit their strength, and return to the conflict with renewed vigor and enthusiasm. The art of war is a science that must be learned as well as a mechanic his trade, or a lawyer, or a physician his profession. Sir, towards the latter period of the revolutionary war, in the southern section of the Union, the courage and patriotism of the militia were almost unparralleled and proverbial. It was said of them as of the ancient Parthians who defeated the Roman legions, that when advancing to the attack they were invincible and not to be resisted; and when they retreated, in their flight, were not to be overtaken. Sir, the valour and heroism of the militia, both in the old and new war, are covered and attested by a cloud of witnesses; and had I not heard an odium cast on the courage and patriotism of that class of our citizens, my voice should not have been heard on this occasion, nor should I have taken any part in this debate. But, sir, it is with no small sensations of gratitude, that I find myself at this time placed in a situation so as to become the humble advocate of the militia of my country, whose valour, courage, and skill, in military science, have been witnessed throughout the continent. To sanction the position, I am under no necessity of recourse to history or far-fetched testimony. The facts are within my reach and personal recollection. At a late period in the revolutionary war, when times were gloomy, and desperation stared us in the face, and was thought by some all was lost, at the memorable battle of King's mountain, where major Ferguson, a celebrated British officer, with a force of veterans detached from Cornwallis's army, having penetrated to the mountains to the extreme parts on the frontiers of North-Carolina; and on his return, as he believed, from a triumph over the rebels, was pursued by the militia of North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Tennessee, commanded by colonels Campbell, Shelby, and Sevier, officers whose memory will be perpetuated, and live in their country while their country lives; and overtaken at King's Mountains, S. C. was beaten, defeated, and totally routed; none escaped to carry the news; and let it ever be remembered, that not one officer who commanded, not one soldier who was engaged in the action and obtained the victory, were of the regular army, but all militia.

And, at the celebrated battle of the Cowpens, South-Carolina, which terminated so favorable and triumphant, and shed such lustre on the American arms, where colonel Tarlton, with his legion of cavalry, and the flower of the British army, advanced up the country flushed with the assurance of victory, was met by the militia commanded by General Pickens and McDowell, with a few regulars under the command of general Morgan, and was there totally defeated, routed, and dispersed; and so decisive was the victory, that the number of prisoners exceeded the number of the army who guarded them after the battle; such was the bravery of the militia in the old war, which is conclusive evidence, that when they become acquainted with the art of war, and brought into action, they are the best soldiers in the world.

The battle of the Hanging Rock was also gained by the militia. It is beyond the bounds of my inquiry to relate the skirmishes and engagements wherein the militia were always victorious to the South. But, Mr. Chairman, I must differ in opinion from the relation given by some gentlemen, as it relates to the battle of Camden, where General Gates was met, surprised, and defeated by the British. It has been said that the militia fled and deserted from the battle, and was the cause of the defeat. Sir, they fled when they were beaten, with the other troops; but it must be remembered that General Gates brought to the South an army of the best disciplined troops in the United States, with able officers, was met and surprised by the British army, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, near Camden, South-Carolina, where neither the shame nor disgrace of that defeat should, or ought to be attached to the militia or regulars, but to the lack of vigilance in the commanding officer, in suffering himself to be surprised in so critical a moment. Let history or report relate what it may, I am authorized to say this is a correct statement of facts relative to the action, from officers of high standing, and from the general impression made on the public mind of the people in the South. I do not pretend to affirm it by my own testimony, for I was neither in the battle nor in the race.

Sir, in the Revolutionary war, when our rights were invaded, our liberties assailed, and our country in jeopardy, the militia were the only and the best defence on which we could rely. Although unaccustomed to the art of war, they wanted not courage to defend their rights; no monitor but one; no mercenary views to prompt or induce them. Inspired by the love of liberty and hopes of independence, with the rifle in one hand and their country in the other, they marched to the field of battle, without money and without price, determined to die or be free. But, Mr. Chairman, those days of heroism appear to have passed away and descended with our ancestors to the tomb. In the present period of modern refinement, in this polite age, when the morning star of peace and prosperity has risen in our hemisphere, which gladdens every scene and cheers every heart, we are seized with an epidemic; the fever of national importance, and national and individual wealth and precedence, prevails throughout the continent. It is caught from breast to breast; few escape the contagion. This prevailing principle is fully verified in the late war. When the nesessity occurred to enlist men to fill the ranks of the army, for the defence of the nation, we were compelled to give large premiums; give much, and promise more, to raise a regular force sufficient for the purposes of the war.

The purse and the sword then were together; nay, sir, more; the purse must go before the sword, and whet it for the day of battle.

But, sir, I must not be misunderstood in these remarks, so as to suppose I intend to give any unfriendly insinuations, or cast a shade, or the least imputation, on the army of the late war and the present day. We owe them gratitude for their valor and services; but I must be permitted to bring into view, and discover, the unparrelleled difference between them and their fathers of the revolution, who, with empty pockets, suffering the extremes of every climate, the privation of every comfort, conflicting with all the horrors of war, by their valor and courage obtained the liberty we now enjoy: While the late army and them of the present day, receive a full compensation and good reward from government for their military services. The prevailing passion for national and individual wealth, manifests the principle in strong colors in the various monied institutions disseminated throughout the United States, in the banking system, until it appears that some of them are almost suffocated by their own excess. This stimulus, this same overwhelming principle, has had a sensible operation on the measures of government, and has led us into the same temptation. A few years past, from the prosperous state of our commerce and profits of the agricultural interest, we were rich and increased in wealth; had a flowing treasury and flowing hearts; made large appropriations; turned none empty away, and even created means to exhaust our finances: but now, sir, our condition is in a measure reversed, and we begin to feel the effects of our own indiscretion. It is time to retrace our steps, and return to that happy medium of administration between the extremes of parsimony on the one hand, and profusion on the other; and the bill on your table is one of those effective measures calculated to accomplish that object.

Mr. Walker said that he was not gratified with all he heard from gentlemen on the same side with himself. His friend and colleague (Mr. Williams) had taken an able and comprehensive view of the subject, and had brought conviction to his mind that a reduction of the army was not only practical, but compatible with the safety and interest of the nation; but, sir, his strictures on the report of the Secretary of War are calculated to make an unfavorable impression on the public mind relative to the official conduct of that officer. The Secretary of War partakes of the fallibility of human nature, and, as a man, was liable to involuntary error; but, said Mr. Walker, he could not bring his mind to such unfavorable conclusions, respecting the report alluded to, as that to which the mind of his colleague had come; on the contrary, he thought himself justified in saying that the Secretary of War was considered an intelligent and vigilant officer, and had administered the duties of his department with diligence and ability. He would state one fact in support of this opinion: The land lying within the chartered boundary of North-Carolina was acquired, he believed, chiefly by the exertions made by the Secretary of War in the late treaty held with the Cherokee nation. Whatever difficulty was involved in the negociation—and he (Mr. W.) knew there was much difficulty—the Secretary succeeded in obtaining the purchase, without any specific charge on that state. Mr. W. said, it had not been his course to pass encomiums on men in office; but he thought it decorous, and, in common justice, felt it his duty to offer these remarks on a transaction that came within his own knowledge, of which he was occasionally made acquainted, and in which he took a deep interest, in behalf of that section of the state he represented.

And had his other friend and colleague (Mr. Fisher) been so fortunate as to have passed by, and not given a resurrection to the Seminole war, a subject long since approved and laid to rest, and inscribed in the annals of fame, recorded in your journals, wherein he stated that the commanding officer of that expedition had exceeded his authority, acted contrary to orders, and violated the constitution; had that gentleman, when he came to that point, turned aside some other way, or on the one side or the other evaded these remarks, his speech would have been highly acceptable and conclusive in his favor, and saved his friend from being compelled to make this reluctant reply. Sir, the three preceding administrations have been brought into view, and argued with ability; gentlemen having given them as vouchers for the political ground which they have taken; some in favor, and some against standing armies in time of peace. I admit, sir, that every respect is due to the wisdom and policy of those who have gone before us; but, sir, it is the happy privilege of our government for every generation to legislate for themselves. The lapse of time always brings with it a revolution of politics; and that which was proper and consistent with the interests of the nation twenty or thirty years past, may not be applicable to us in the present period; and, therefore, it is necessary we should look out for ourselves, and pursue such measures of policy as we believe to be best adapted and most suitable for us in our situation, and at the present day.

Although, Mr. Chairman, the situation of our finances is not so favorable as could be wished, and our agricultural interest greatly depressed, our commerce measureably diminished, our resources of national wealth impeded, and, for want of a due proportion of circulating medium, the individual interest of many of our citizens much embarrassed; yet, amidst all these unfavorable appearances, our country presents a pleasing prospect of better times: the blessing of peace is yet ours, we have none to contend with, none to provide for but our own households; and, could we arrive at the true policy of governing ourselves with temperance and moderation, that course would lead us to individual happiness and national prosperity, unparalleled by any other nation on earth. Our resources are great; we have the means, and the duty devolves on us to make the application. And, sir, the bill on your table contains one of the leading features of that policy. I therefore feel bound to give it my support.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS took the constitutional oath, on entering his second term of service in the office of VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, at his own residence, on Saturday the 3d instant.—*Nat. Intel.*

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON is appointed, by the President, Governor of the Territory of FLORIDA, and, it is understood, will accept the appointment.—*ib.*

It is said, observes the Richmond Enquirer, that the number of applications for the offices in Florida has been immense. Rumor states, that several members of Congress have been candidates. The disproportion between the offices and the applicants is so great, that the *appointments* must fall far short of the *disappointments*.

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Viator*" shall receive an early attention. His travels we hope, have furnished him with other interesting incidents, which he will give us the pleasure of communicating to the public.

"*Publius's*" communications will be favorably received, if he will bestow a little more attention on his style, and the arrangement of his sentences.

CENSUS OF THE FORKS.

The following has been communicated to us as the Census of the Forks of the Yadkin, which, although it may contain some inaccuracies, is thought to be nearly correct. The census of the Salisbury district we are promised in a few days, as also that of the Lexington side of the river.

Number of Free White Males.—Of ten years, 716; of sixteen years, 340; from sixteen to eighteen, 95; from sixteen to twenty-six, 281; from twenty-six to forty-five, 378; of forty-five and upwards, 267.

Of Free White Females—Of ten years, 690; of sixteen years, 313; of twenty-six, 378; of forty-five, 384; upwards of forty-five, 242.

Number of Foreigners not naturalized, 6; of persons engaged in agriculture, 1495; in commerce, 21; in manufactures, 90.

Male Slaves—Of fourteen, 329; of twenty-six, 151; of forty-five, 96; upwards of forty-five, 50.

Female Slaves—Of fourteen, 310; of twenty-six, 190; of forty-five, 103; upwards of forty-five, 38.

Of Free Persons of Color....Males—Of fourteen, 10; of twenty-six, 4; of forty-five, 3; upwards of forty-five, 1.

RECAPITULATION.

Whites	4,140
Blacks	1,413
Total in the Forks of the Yadkin,	5,553

The excess of Free White Males over Females, it will be seen by the above census, is only 80, leaving the two sexes pretty equally balanced as to numbers; but as to matrimonial prospects, the ladies must stand on the 'vantage ground.

SHOCKING MURDER.

A most shocking murder was committed in Iredell county, on the 10th instant, by William Millshap; and what greatly aggravates the crime is, that the victim of his fury was his own wife! It seems there had been some little altercation between them a week previous, when he gave her a beating; on which she left him and repaired to the house of a friend. He went there, on the day the fatal act was committed, to persuade her to return home with him; she refused; and some words arising, he laid hold of a pestle, such as is used for pounding corn, and beat in her skull; she immediately fell, when he gave her two blows more: she lived several hours after, but remained perfectly insensible. He was shortly after arrested, and is now confined in Iredell gaol. He is a young man, we are informed, has been married but about a year, and has one child. The cause of his quarreling with his wife, and consequently of his killing her, is said to have been *jealousy!*

In looking over the act passed during the late session of Congress, for altering and establishing certain post-routes, we perceive some new ones established, which will add much to the convenience of the people in this section of the state. One is from Wilkesborough, by Mock's Old Field, Salisbury, Skeen's Ferry, Lawrenceville, Wadesborough, and Sneedsborough, to Cheraw, in South-Carolina. This will be a great accommodation to the inhabitants on the other side of the river, in the lower parts of this county, as well as in Montgomery, who have suffered much inconvenience heretofore in respect to mails. Another is from Charlotte, by Chester court-house and Newberry court-house, to Edgefield court-house, in South-Carolina. The last is from Salisbury, by Fulton, to Huntsville. The establishment of this route will be very acceptable to the people in the neighborhood of Fulton, who are at present but illy accommodated, having no Post-Office nearer to them than the one at Lexington.

DREADFUL MORTALITY.

The London Morning Chronicle states, that a raging and destructive typhus fever had broken out among the Austrian troops sent to Italy, and that in some regiments there were from 700 to 800 men laid up in the hospitals; at the last dates there were 16,000 men sick. 1500 horses had perished for want of forage. Does not this look as if the indignation of Heaven were directed against the *unholy* projects of the *Holy Alliance?* If this disease would visit the few crowned heads who have united themselves together for the truly infernal purpose of riveting the chains of slavery on the nations of Europe, of depriving them of every vestige of freedom,—if it would

visit these titled hypocrites, and stop them in their career of iniquity, we should most devoutly rejoice. But the poor soldiers, who have been forced into Italy, to fall victims either to the diseases of the climate, or to the bayonets of the Italians, fighting in defence of their liberties,—must excite our commiseration and sympathy. They are the instruments and the victims of oppression.

CORRECTION OF THE PRESS.

It is remarkable, says a brother editor, when we consider the great number of thousands of letters which every newspaper contains, the hurry with which all preparations for the press are made, and the possibility, that when every thing is well adjusted, some accident may disarrange the work,—it is remarkable, we say, considering these circumstances, that any of our publications are as correct as they are. The tongue of man cannot pronounce, nor the mind of man conceive the number of chances in favor of error in but a single page; while there is but one right way. One may, therefore, conjecture, that the business of printing requires some attention.

OHIO.

The Legislature of Ohio adjourned on the 3d ult. after a session of two months; during which time several laws of importance were passed, but none which wears so bold a front as that relating to the United States' bank at Cincinnati: by this law the legislature refuse that institution the use of their gaols, prohibit notaries public from protesting their bills; magistrates from taking acknowledgments of their deeds, recorders from recording them, and the state courts and grand juries from taking cognizance of offences committed against their corporate rights! A law was also passed extending the prison limits to the bounds of the town where they are situated.

Alexandrian.

COMMERCE OF THE OHIO.

The whole number of boats which passed the Falls of Ohio last year, is estimated to be 2400, wafting the rich produce of the western world to the markets on the sea-board; the principal part of which consisted of 1,804,810 lbs. of bacon, 200,000 bls. of flour, 20,000 bls. pork, 62,000 bushels of oats, 100,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 barrels of cheese, 160,000 lbs. butter, 1,207,333 fowls, and 466,412 lbs. of lard.

CENSUS OF RHODE-ISLAND.

The population of this State, as ascertained by the census of 1820, amounts to 83,059; 48 of whom are slaves; 12,569 employed in agriculture; 1162 in commerce; and 6,091 in manufactures.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have seen a piece in your paper of the 6th instant, over the signature of "Leonidas." This descendant of the king of Lacedemon is, in all probability, a Justice of the Peace, and was no doubt a member of the Legislature of 1820. Whether he, like his predecessor, calculates on taking his supper in the realms of Pluto, or in a better region, it is not my present business to inquire; but every person possessed of a little more sense than an oyster, will at once discover that he has either wilfully or ignorantly perverted and misrepresented the communication to which he referred. "A drowning man will catch at a straw;" this is really the case with "Leonidas;" and from the ingenuity of his reasoning, he deserves to be rewarded with a leather hat band.

He says that I wish to prove the law (extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace) unconstitutional by the word experience! and then enumerates several acts of the Legislature to prove that experience is against me. When men are put to such shifts to vindicate a bad cause, it would be better for them to give it over as desperate, and thereby preserve their credit. If the Legislature could enact a law to extend the capacities of some of the Justices of the Peace, it would certainly be productive of much more public good than the act which they have passed, extending their Jurisdiction.

I must confess that "Leonidas" has stronger faith in the infallibility of our Legislators than I have, and perhaps this arises from his peculiar situation. I am firmly of the opinion that we have many Legislators who have never read the constitution of this state, much less that of the United States; yet they act under the solemnity of an oath, and pass unconstitutional laws.

Every thing that can be said, or will be said by men of sense, in favor of the law in question is, that it saves a few dollars to the person sued; and I question very much but nearly every man in straitened circumstances, (taking every thing into consideration,) would prefer the former law. But the Supreme Court will, in due season, make known the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of this law. If the Legislature has the constitutional right to extend the jurisdiction of Justices' judgments to one dollar above twenty, it has the same right to extend it to ten thousand or ten millions of dollars, &c.

In speaking of this act of the Legislature, it was far from my intention to injure the feelings of Justices of the Peace; and I am confident that "Leonidas" himself does not believe that I intended to do so, notwithstanding his assertions to the contrary. If he, or any other person, feels himself honored by the late law, I am perfectly willing that they should reap all the glory attached to it.

SOLON.

CONCORD CORPORATION NOTICE.

On Monday the 5th instant, the citizens of Concord, N. C. convened at the Court-House, for the purpose of electing Commissioners for the current year, when the following persons were duly elected, viz:

Memucan Hunt, John Travis, David Starke, John E. Mahan, R. Martin, Commissioners; *George Kluts*, Esq. Magistrate of Police; Dr. *Tillman Davis*, Secretary to the Board; *Tobias Brown*, Esq. Treasurer; *H. S——* Town Constable.

☞ It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will esteem it an important part of their duty to enforce the law, with its utmost rigor, against Drunkards and Gamblers, as they are offenders against the laws of God and man, and unworthy of the countenance of every good citizen. *March* 10, 1821. A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 6.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The brig Statira, captain Patten, who arrived last evening in a short passage from New-Orleans, on the 26th ult. in lat. 30, 15, long. 76, 10, fell in with the wreck of the schooner Elizabeth, Vail, of Middletown from Matanzas for Savannah, which had been upset in a squall on the 16th, and filled with water. On cutting away the masts the vessel righted. Mr. Francis Sage, of Middletown, and M. C. Weygent, of Pennsylvania, owners of the cargo, and a Mr. White, of St. Johns, Cuba, formerly of Charleston, perished on the wreck—Took off the residue, consisting of the captain and crew, 6 in number, who had been in a most deplorable situation for 11 days, without any sustenance. They are yet unable to stand.

ARKANSAS, JAN. 27.

The steam-boat Comet, Capt. Byrne, arrived *at this place* yesterday, *from New-Orleans*, with a cargo consisting principally of Groceries, one half of which was landed at the mouth of White River, and the remainder at this place.

It cannot fail to be interesting to the citizens of this Territory, and particularly to those concerned in the navigation of the Arkansas river, to know that the Comet met with *no impediment* in her way up to this place, although the water is nearly at its lowest stage.

FOREIGN.

The Jews, it is said, in some parts of Poland as well as Germany, are in motion, on account of an expected appearance of the Messiah in Palestine. Numbers were on the point of embarking at Odessa for the Holy Land.

THE NIGER.—It is at length ascertained that this river empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean, a few degrees to the northward of the equator. This important fact is confirmed by the arrival in London of Mr. Dupuis from Africa. This gentleman was appointed consul from England at Ashantee (where Mr. Bowdich resided for some time.) He is acquainted with the Arabic and Moorish languages, and got his intelligence by conversing with different traders with whom he fell in at Ashantee. He thought it so important as to warrant his voyage home to communicate to the British government what he had learnt.

M. Salvatori, at Petersbugh, Russia, announces the discovery of a remedy for the hydrophobia. In man or animals attacked with this terrible malady, small whitish pustules appear near the ligament of the tongue, which open spontaneously the third day after the bite; at this crisis the first symptoms of the real disorder become manifest. By lancing these pustules nine days after the bite, by extracting all the humor, and washing the mouth well with salt water, the fatal effects, according to M. Salvatori, are prevented. Several individuals have been saved by this process.

An alliance for mutual defence, between Spain, Portugal and Naples, is stated to be in progress of negociation. This association of States is doubtless intended to counteract the schemes of the *holy* union of crowned heads.

NEGROES AND LAND.

NOTICE.—There will be sold on Thursday, the 24th day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, two likely young NEGROES, and two hundred acres of LAND, lying on the Yadkin River, adjoining the lands of John Weant, Alex. Long, sen. and others, at a credit of twelve months, the property of Adam Srote, deceased.

EZRA ALLEMONG, *Adm'r.*

March 24, 1821.——6w42

STICK GIG.

FOR SALE, a new Stick Gig, which will be sold low. Apply to the PRINTERS.

Deception.

I PURCHASED a Clock from Allen Case, which he warranted to be a good time-piece, for which I gave two notes, $25 each, payable Dec. 25, 1821, and Dec. 25, 1822, dated Nov. 1820. I forewarn all persons not to trade for either of the notes, as I am determined on not paying them until the clock is made as it was warranted.

March 26, 1831. [147p] *R. BRADSHAW.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th instant, a mulatto fellow by the name of JAMES, about thirty years old, large whiskers, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, and weighs, probably, about 165lbs. He is crippled in his left hand, and limps some on his right leg when he walks. Any person who will apprehend said fellow, and deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

March 24, 1821. [144p] JOSEPH DAVIS.

Runaway Negro.

WAS committed to jail in Lincolnton, on the 19th of February last, a negro man, who says his name is TOM. He is about 19 or 20 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 7½ inches high, slim made, and has a scar on the left side of his chin, and one on his right leg; he wears a black homespun coat, yellow striped pantaloons, and a new fur hat. Any person claiming said negro, is requested to come and prove him, and pay charges. JOHN ZIMERMAN, *Jailor.*

Lincolnton, N. C. March 17, 1821.——3w42

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte Court-House, Mecklenburg county, N. C. a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of *Prince William*, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

March 24, 1821. [6w42] *EVAN WILIE.*

Money Found.

ON the 28th day of February last, there was found at my barn, in Cabarrus county, a considerable sum of money in bank notes. Any person who may have lost the money, shall have the same by calling on the subscriber, and describing and proving the same to be his. SAMUEL ROSS.

March 3, 1821.——3 49

Salisbury Academy.

THE Trustees are gratified by having it in their power to inform the public, that they have succeeded in forming a permanent engagement with the Rev. JONATHAN O. FREEMAN, to take charge of the Male, and to superintend the Female Department of this Institution. The long experience in teaching, and the established character of Mr. Freeman, enable the Trustees to recommend this school with confidence to the attention of parents and guardians. Miss SLATER and Miss MITCHELL continue, with their usual distinguished success, to teach in the Female Department. Every possible attention will be paid to the religious and moral instruction, as well as to the general deportment of the pupils. The buildings are large and airy, and situated in fine native groves, in different sections of the town. Board may be had in genteel families at a reasonable rate.

N. B. The second quarter in the female school commences on Monday, the 19th March; the male school will open on the first of April.

By order of the Board,

THOS. L. COWAN, *Secretary.*

Salisbury, March 12, 1821.——40tf

For Sale,

TWENTY SHARES in the State Bank of North-Carolina. Inquire of *Moses Locke*, Esq.

THE HIGH BRED

Horse Gen. Jackson,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable at Mount Superior, four miles and a half west of Salisbury, at the moderate price of fifteen dollars the season, which can be discharged with twelve dollars, if paid in the season; eight dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, with liberty of turning to the season afterwards; and twenty dollars for insurance, which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property exchanged. The season to commence the 18th March, and end the 1st of August.

GEN. JACKSON is a beautiful dark bay, six years old this spring, sixteen hands two inches high, and was got by the imported horse Dion, out of a Diomede mare; his grandam was a Bedford, as I was informed by the gentleman of whom I got his dam.

Gen. Jackson has only been tried once on the turf, which was last fall, and then not in good order. He ran the two mile heats against the celebrated horse known by the name of Rakestraw, and was beaten; but he ran the two mile heats in good time, and could have done better, but stopped in three of the miles, the rider not being strong enough to force him.

THO. TODD.

March 13, 1821. 41tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, 1821: George Segnion vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless they appear at our next court for said county, to be held at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, to answer, plead to issue or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Test: J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Brice Collins vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by court that publication for three months in the Western Carolinian be made, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, 1821: Alexander Perkins vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication for three months in the Western Carolinian be made, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the said county, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Stanhope Erwin vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: *J. ERWIN*, Clerk.

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale the whole of his possessions in Statesville, to the purchaser of which a good bargain will be given, and possession next fall, as he intends to leave the state.

JOHN NESBET.

Statesville, N. C. March 5, 1821. 3w41

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Freland Henson vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinan, that unless they appear at the next court for the county aforesaid, to be held at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Alexander Erwin vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at our next court for the said county, to be held at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Freland Henson vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased; Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon ordered by the court, that publication for three months in the Western Carolinian be made, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Thomas Bouchell vs. Christian Bortles and Catharine his wife, Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and Catharine his wife, Thomas Webb and Elizabeth his wife, heirs of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for January session, 1821: Freland Henson vs. Christian Bortles and wife Catharine, Felix Wilds and wife Mary, Ephraim Walker and wife Elizabeth, Jacob Anthony, Molly Anthony, Ellis D. Marcus and wife Catharine, Thomas Webb and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law of Philip Anthony, deceased: Scire facias to show cause why the real estate of the said Philip Anthony, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy a judgment in this case. The fact having been made appear to the satisfaction of this court, that Felix Wilds and Mary his wife, Ephraim Walker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Anthony, reside beyond the limits of this state; whereupon it was ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that unless the said defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in April next, and answer, plead to issue, or demur, judgment by default final will be taken against them.

42 Attest: *J. ERWIN*, Clerk.

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Poetry.

A SPECIAL CASE.

The eyes that glow with sparkling jet,
And those that swim in orbs of blue—
Black *versus* Azure, strove to get
The palm to Beauty's empire due.

The Courts below are moved, but fail
To solve a case of *first impression*;
E'en pleaders melted at the tale,
'Twas told with such a soft expression.

Conflicting claims inflamed dispute—
Black were too bold, and blue too stupid;
At length, this most important suit
Came before Mr. Justice Cupid.

And never was a suit before
Perplex'd with such intense confusion;
No wonder—for the long-robed corps
Had ne'er been fed with such profusion.

The witnesses were—burning kisses,
The advocates—voluptuous sighs;
The proofs—unutterable blisses,
And the reporters—ecstacies.

"Forbear! to both the prize is due;"
'Twas thus the God decreed—"forbear!
"Woman is fair with eyes of blue—
"With eyes of jet she still is fair.

"Black more vivacity impart,
"In blue more tenderness we find;
"Black indicate finesse and art,
"Blue express gentleness of mind.

"Black are too subject to caprice,
"Woe to the gazer's heart! but blue
"Are free from guile or artifice—
"Are tender, delicate and true.

"In black I've placed my shafts of fire,
"But blue in liquid langour roll;
"Black, sparkling black, transport, inspire,
"But blue enchant, dissolve the soul."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: When a writer introduces himself to the editors of a public Journal, he cannot avoid those feelings of diffidence usually attending undertakings of this kind. This diffidence, in me, arises principally from a consciousness of the superiority of the intellectual powers of your numerous correspondents who have preceded me. It is true, that you have been disgusted with some literary rogues; but you did not suffer them to escape the debt of justice, by dismissing them from the society of honest men. Such characters you must still calculate on meeting in the vast crowd of travellers to the Temple of Fame. It is clearly admitted by every person, that robbery is a crime; and that the robber of the dead is more odious, and esteemed so in the eye of the law, than a robber of the living; yet there is, perhaps, no crime more frequently committed than this! To copy the writings of a departed sage, and forward them to the editors of a newspaper or magazine, as the original production of the copier is, in philosophical strictness, robbing the dead.

Should you conclude to favor me occasionally with a small portion of your paper, I will bind myself never to commit the abominable sin of plagiarism: It is a crime too odious to be tolerated in this christian land.

I will make no other promises. The subjects that I may touch, will be known in due season. I am a free agent, or at least I esteem myself as such; I will therefore write whenever my inclination prompts me to do so. If my non-appearance for several weeks should displease any one, I care not: It is my own convenience that I consult, and not that of other persons. It is unnecessary to eke out this introductory communication to any considerable length. If I had the assurance of six cents for this and the succeeding numbers, I might make many promises of the good things that shall appear hereafter; but as this is not the case, I will conclude in the words of the preacher, viz: Poor pay, poor preaching.

SILVANUS.

EXTRACTS FROM BRITISH REVIEWS.

MR. BROUGHAM.

"Mr. Brougham, attorney general to the queen of England:—This acute, learned, and eloquent advocate, who may, perhaps, in a few years become lord Chancellor, is a mean looking figure, as lean as a broomstick, yellow and fallen away, with a flat nose, a wide mouth, and unpleasing contours; but he has large sparkling eyes, which flash fire, and as soon as he begins to speak, his countenance is lighted up with a degree of animation, understanding, and self-possession, the effects of which, are not weakened by a bad habit (perhaps a nervous affection) of every moment stretching the nostrils, distorting the closed mouth on both sides, and at the same time, winking with the eyes. The charm of his eloquence is irresistible to an unprejudiced person, and there is in his manner, something which the English call *gentlemanlike*, by which he is favourably distinguished from the violent fury of his colleague, Mr. Denman, the queen's solicitor general, who, with a terrible bass voice, roars in the hall, at the same time, thumping on the bar.—*British M. Magazine.*

The London New Monthly Magazine for December, contains a long and well written Essay on the writings of "Charles Brown, the American novelist." It is said that if Brown's Wieland, or Arthur Mervyn, or Edgar Huntly, were to be now for the first time ushered into the world with some such magical addition as "by the Author of Waverly" in the title page, every reader would be in raptures with their beauties, and every babbling critic tendering his tributary stream of shallow admiration of the writer's powers.

The British Critic for November, 1820, holds the following language respecting the second volume of the Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon.

"The volume before us displays at least equal talent with the first; we have read it through, and in spite of a good deal of mistaken taste and misdirected talent—misdirected, we mean, only from a too frequent endeavor to make something out of nothing, we feel most happy in renewing our acquaintance with the author. The misfortune of our author seems to be a too discriminating admiration of Mackenzie, the author of the Man of Feeling; one of those works whose faults may be tolerated in an original production, but never can be tolerated in an imitation.

"It is just possible that one man may have had such superfine sensibility upon common occasions, as Mackenzie attributes to his hero; or even if it be *not* possible, which we imagine to be the truth, still there is some talent in inventing the hypothesis of such a character and making him act and talk consistently with it. But a repetition of the thing at second hand is tiresome to the last degree; the affectation here is palpable; and of all affectations that of fine feelings is the most nauseous.—We are free to confess that these 'Sketches' present one of the best imitations of Mackenzie's manner that we remember ever to have met with. But still it is an imitation—an imitation of a bad thing, which has been imitated by so many dunces, that the very mention of it is unpleasant. Our Author is an American, and therefore, perhaps, may not understand the present feeling in this country, among people of good sense, in this matter—this is his best apology; but we sincerely hope that a further residence in this Island will induce him to take for the future a more manly line of composition.—He possesses a fine talent for humour; great powers of observation; a lively fancy, and, when he pleases, may write in a style which his countrymen may quote with pride."

In a letter to the editor of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, has the following diverting anecdote of James Laidlaw, one of his countrymen.

"He was always a singular and highly amusing character, cherishing every antiquated and exploded idea in science, religion and politics. He never was at any school, and what scraps of education he had attained, had all been picked up by himself. Nothing excited his indignation more than the theory of the earth wheeling round on its axis, and journeying round the sun; he had many strong logical arguments against it, and nailed them all with the Scripture. When he first began to hear tell of North America, about twenty years ago, he would not believe me that Fife was not in it, and declared that he saw it from the Castle Hill in Edinburgh. I remember, and always will, a night that I had with him about seventeen years ago. He and one Walter Bryden, better known by the appellation of Cow Wat, Thomas Hogg, the celebrated flying Ettrick tailor, and myself, were all drinking in a little change-house, one evening. After the whiskey had fairly begun to operate, Laidlaw and Cow Wat went to loggerheads about Hell, about which their tenets of belief totally differed. The dispute was carried on with such acrimony on both sides, that Wat had several times heaved his great cudgel, and threatened to knock his opponent down. Laidlaw perceived that the tailor and I were convulsed with laughter, and joined us for some time with all his heart; but all at once he began to look grave, and the tear stood in his eye. "Ay ye may laugh!" said he, "great gomerals! Its weel ken'd that ye're just twa that laugh at every thing that's good. Ye hae mair need to pray for the poor auld heretick than laugh at him, when ye see he's on the braid way that leads to destruction. I'm really sorry for the poor auld scoundrel after a', and troth I think we sude join and pray for him. For my part I shall lend my mite." With that he laid off his slouched hat, and kneeled down on the floor, leaning forward on a chair; where he prayed a long prayer for Cow Wat, as he familiarly called him when representing his forlorn case to his Maker. I do not know what I would give now to have a copy of that prayer, for I never heard any thing like it. It was so cutting, that before the end, Wat rose up foaming with rage, heaved his stick, and cried, "I tell ye, ye ower, Jamie Laidlaw, I wanna be prayed for at that gate."

If there were different places and degrees of punishment, he said, as the auld hoary reprobate maintained—that was to say, three or four Hells—then he prayed that poor Cow Wat might be preferred to the easiest one. "We coudna expect nae better a place," he said, "and indeed we would be ashamed to ask it. But, on the ither hand," he continued, "if it be true, that the object of our petition cheated James Cunningham an' Sandy o' Bowerhope, out o' from twa to three hundred pounds o' lamb-siller, why, we can hardly ask sic a situation for him; an' if it be farther true, that he left his ain wife, Nanny Stothart, and took up with another, (whom he named name and surname,) really, we have hardly the face to ask any mitigation for him at a'."

The tailor, and I, and another one, I have forgot who it was, but think it was probably Adie o' Aberlosk, were obliged to hold Wat by main force upon his chair till the prayer was finished.

THE FINE GENTLEMAN.

Men are sometimes born fools, geniuses, dunces, &c. but no man is by nature a *fine gentleman*; it is to the tailor and hair-dresser, we are to look for the creation of this strange animal. In ancient times, perhaps, some attempts may have been made to construct a *fine gentleman;* but that perfection to which the machine is brought, is the work of many centuries. Before the flood we are sure there was none; wicked as we believe the world then was, we believe not one *fine gentleman* was drowned at the flood; indeed, had there been any of them on earth, Noah must have mistaken them for *a species of monkey*, and put a couple of them into the ark. After the flood, when the Egyptians were a great and flourishing people, I do not find any mention of *fine gentlemen;* nor when the Romans conquered them, do their historians give any account of these *lusus naturæ*. Be the controversy concerning their origin decided in what manner it may, we have the creatures now among us; and they appear in the army, the law, the church, &c.

The amusements of this machine consist wholly in the study of his glass.—He takes the looking-glass—grins eastward—grins westward—grins southward—grins northward—then places the glass horizontally, then obliquely—then one way, then another, until he has viewed his grinders in every possible light—which being done, he proceeds with the same minuteness to the adjustment of every part of his dress—and I dare say would never forgive himself if one side curl was the hundredth part of an inch higher than the other.

Religious.

JAMES WADDELL.

FROM WIRT'S LETTERS OF THE "BRITISH SPY."

I have been, my dear S******, on an excursion through the counties which lie along the eastern side of the Blue Ridge. A general description of that country and its inhabitants may form the subject of a future letter. For the present, I must entertain you with an account of a most singular and interesting adventure, which I met with, in the course of the tour.

It was one Sunday, as I travelled through the county of Orange, that my eye was caught by a cluster of horses tied near a ruinous, old, wooden house, in the forest, not far from the road side. Having frequently seen such objects before, in travelling through these states, I had no difficulty in understanding that this was a place of religious worship.

Devotion alone should have stopped me, to join in the duties of the congregation; but I must confess that curiosity to hear the preacher of such a wilderness, was not the least of my motives. On entering, I was struck with his preternatural appearance. He was a tall and very spare old man; his head, which was covered with a white linen cap, his shrivelled hands, and his voice, were all shaking under the influence of a palsy; and a few moments ascertained to me that he was perfectly blind.

The first emotions that touched my breast, were those of mingled pity and veneration. But ah! sacred God! how soon were all my feelings changed! The lips of Plato were never more worthy of a prognostic swarm of bees, than were the lips of this holy man! It was a day of the administration of the sacrament; and his subject, of course, was the passion of our Saviour. I had heard the subject handled a thousand times: I had thought it exhausted long ago. Little did I suppose, that in the woods of America, I was to meet with a man whose eloquence would give to this topic a new and more sublime pathos, than I had ever before witnessed.

As he descended from the pulpit, to distribute the mystic symbols, there was a peculiar, a more than human solemnity in his air and manner, which made my blood run cold, and my whole frame shiver.

He then drew a picture of the sufferings of our Saviour; his trial before Pontius Pilate; his ascent up to Calvary; his crucifixion; and his death. I knew the whole history; but never, until then, had I heard the circumstances so selected, so arranged, so colored! It was all new: and I seemed to have heard it for the first time in my life. His enunciation was so deliberate, that his voice trembled on every syllable; and every heart in the assembly trembled in unison. His peculiar phrases had that force of description, that the original scene appeared to be, at that moment, acting before our eyes. We saw the very faces of the Jews: the staring, frightful distortions of malice and rage. We saw the buffet: my soul kindled with a flame of indignation; and my hands were involuntarily and convulsively clinched.

But when he came to touch on the patience, the forgiving meekness of our Saviour; when he drew, to the life, his blessed eyes streaming in tears to heaven; his voice breathing to God, a soft and gentle pardon on his enemies, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do"—the voice of the preacher, which had all along faltered, grew fainter and fainter, until his utterance being entirely obstructed by the force of his feelings, he raised his handkerchief to his eyes, and burst into a loud and irrepressible flood of grief. The effect is inconceivable. The whole house resounded with the mingled groans, and sobs, and shrieks of the congregation.

It was some time before the tumult had subsided so far as to permit him to proceed. Indeed, judging by the usual but fallacious standard of my own weakness, I began to be very uneasy for the situation of the preacher; for I could not conceive how he would be able to let his audience down from the height to which he had wound them, without impairing the solemnity and dignity of his subject, or perhaps shocking them by the abruptness of the fall. But, no: the descent was as beautiful and sublime as the elevation had been rapid and enthusiastic.

The first sentence with which he broke the awful silence, was a quotation from Rousseau: "Socrates died like a philosopher, but Jesus Christ like a God!"

I despair of giving you any idea of the effect produced by this short sentence, unless you could perfectly conceive the whole manner of the man, as well as the peculiar crisis in the discourse.—Never before did I completely understand what Demosthenes meant by laying such stress on *delivery*. You are to bring before you the venerable figure of the preacher; his blindness, constantly recalling to your recollection old Homer, Ossian, and Milton, and associating with his performance the melancholy grandeur of their geniuses; you are to imagine that you hear his slow, solemn, well-accented enunciation, and his voice of affecting, trembling melody; you are to remember the pitch of passion and enthusiasm to which the congregation were raised; and then, the few minutes of portentous, death-like silence which reigned throughout the house: the preacher removing his white handkerchief from his aged face, (even yet wet from the recent torrent of his tears,) and slowly stretching forth the palsied hand which holds it, begins the sentence: "Socrates died like a philosopher"—then pausing, raising his other hand, pressing them both, clasped together, with warmth and energy to his breast, lifting his "sightless balls" to heaven, and pouring his whole soul into his tremulous voice—"but Jesus Christ....like a God!" If he had been indeed and in truth an angel of light, the effect could scarcely have been more divine.

Whatever I had been able to conceive of the sublimity of Massillon, or the force of Bourdaloue, had fallen far short of the power which I felt from the delivery of this single sentence.—The blood, which just before had rushed in a hurricane upon my brain, and, in the violence and agony of my feelings, had held my whole system in suspense, now ran back into my heart, with a sensation which I cannot describe: a kind of shuddering delicious horror! The paroxysms of blended pity and indignation to which I had been transported, subsided into the deepest self-abasement, humility and adoration. I had just been lacerated and dissolved by sympathy, for our Saviour as a fellow-creature; but now, with fear and trembling, I adored him as—"a God!"